

California **GARDEN**

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1993 Volume 84 No. 5 \$1.50



HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

Sept. 4-6	LOS ANGELES STATE AND COUNTY ARBORETUM Fern and Exotic Plant Show and Sale 301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia. Sat., Sun. & Mon. 9-4:30 p.m. \$3 Admission. (818) 821-3222.
Through Sept. 6	JULIAN WEED SHOW Town Hall, Main & Washington, Julian. Daily 9-5 p.m. Free. Call 765-1857 Fri.-Tues. 11-4 p.m.
Sept. 7 to Sept. 9	GROSSMONT ADULT SCHOOL Landscaping or Flower Gardens: Year Round Classes 1100 Murray Dr., La Mesa. Tues. 6:30-9:30 p.m.; Wed. Foothills Adult Ed. Ctr. 1550 Melody Ln. El Cajon. 12:15-3:15 p.m. Thur. 9-12 a.m. Foothills Ctr. for Flower Gardens. Information 579-4795.
Sept. 14 to Oct. 26	★ SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Basket Classes Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. 9:30-2:30 p.m. \$25 members \$30 nonmembers for individual classes on Sept. 14, Sept. 28, Oct. 12 & Oct. 26. Call 232-5762 or 298-5182.
Sept. 18	CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS 25th Anniversary Regional Observance Conejo Ctr., Dover/Hendrix Ave., Thousand Oaks. Call for day's event schedule (805) 496-2567.
Sept. 18	AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY Sale Quail Gardens, 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas. 10-1 p.m.; 1 p.m. Auction. \$1 Parking. 453-0334.
Sept. 18-19	HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY 4th Annual Fall Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. 1-5 p.m.; Sun. 10-4:30 p.m.
Sept. 21	★ SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Flower Arranging Classes Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, Velma West, instructor. 9:30-2:30 p.m. \$25 members \$30 nonmembers for series Sept. 21, Oct. 5 & Oct 19. Call 232-5762 or 298-5182.
Sept. 25-26	SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC. Fall Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. 10-5 p.m.; Sun. 10-5 p.m.
Sept. 29	★ SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Bus Tour J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu. Call 232-5762. See page 152 for Information and Reservation.
Oct. 2-3	SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN 4th Annual Fall Plant Sale 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes. Sat. & Sun. 10-3 p.m. \$3 Admission. Call (310) 544-1948.
Oct. 9-10	SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN Orchid Show and Sale 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes. Sat. 12-4:30 p.m.; Sun. 10-4:30 p.m. \$3 Fee. (310) 544-1948.
Oct. 16	CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY Plant Sale Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Plants, Bulbs & Seeds. 10-2 p.m. Information 277-9485.
Oct. 16	SANTA BARBARA BOTANIC GARDEN Fall Unusual and Rare Plant Sale 1212 Mission Canyon Rd., Santa Barbara. Nursery Propagated Plants. 12:30-2:30 p.m. (805) 682-4726.
Oct. 16-17	BALBOA PARK AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY Fall Show Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 10-4 p.m. Free.
Oct. 16-17	PALOMAR ORCHID SOCIETY, INC. Annual Fall Show "Orchids of the Southwest" Mira Costa College, Student Center, Oceanside. Sat. 12-6 p.m.; Sun. 10-4 p.m. Call 941-0382.
Oct. 19	★ SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Quarterly Meeting & Dinner Casa del Prado, Rm 104, Balboa Park. 5:45 p.m. Social Hour & Dinner. 7:15 Meeting & Program. \$5 Members. \$6 Nonmembers. Reservations/Information 232-5762.
Oct. 23-24	QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS Annual Plant Sale 230 Quail Garden Dr., Encinitas. Cacti, Herbs, Bamboo and Dried plant material. Succulent Wreaths. Sat. 11-3 p.m.; Sun. 10-3 p.m. Free Admission. \$1 Parking. Information 436-3036.
Oct. 23-24	SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN Chrysanthemum Show and Sale 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes. Sat. & Sun. 9-4 p.m. \$3 Fee. (310) 544-1948.
Oct. 23-24	SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY Fall "Mini" Show. Casa del Prado, Majorca Room, Balboa Park. Sat. 12-5 p.m.; Sun. 10-4:30 p.m.
Oct. 25	WORLD FLOWER FESTIVAL 31st Annual Cultural Symposium - Design Program Pasadena Hilton, 150 S.Robles Ave. Designer, Velma West. \$17.75-\$20. 10:00. Call (213) 933-5011.

(Continued on page 132)



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for 83 Years

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The cover art, "Autumn Basket," is by our staff artist Celia Hanson. Celia may be reached at 482-2346.

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CALIFORNIA ARBORETUM FOUNDATION, INC., 447-8207, 301 North Baldwin Ave., Arcadia CA 91006
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FLOWER SHOWS: Show chairman contact *California Garden*, 232-5762 if you want the magazine sold at your next show.

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Gleanings . . .

EDITOR'S COMMENTS . . .

Trash is one of our country's biggest problems. The study of *garbology*, the scientific study of the refuse of a modern society, has shown that very little of our trash is biodegradable in landfills. In fact, we seem to be preserving it. Half the space is occupied by paper, construction debris, and yard cuttings. Composting is one way we can help. Our article on composting may inspire you to start.

When we started this issue we discovered that new government requirements for growers of food produce needed to be clarified. We decided that if we did not understand them, our readers probably would like to know what we discovered. We decided to investigate the honeybee problem, too. Our *Now is the Time* is loaded with get-your-hands-dirty information, so you can keep busy in your garden this Fall.

MASTER GARDENERS . . .

If you are interested in becoming a Master Gardener, applications are available for the next training class from: UC Master Gardeners, 5555 Overland Ave., Bldg. 4, San Diego CA 92123. Applications will be accepted until September 24, 1993.

Classes will be held on Tuesdays from 12:30 to 4:30 p.m., January 4 through May 7, 1994. The program provides volunteers with a basic knowledge of horticulture in exchange for 50 hours of volunteer service. For details, phone Vincent Lazaneo, Horticulture Advisor, at 649-2859.

NEW AUTHORITIES . . .

Thanks to the generous gift from the Thursday Club of San Diego, SDFA has purchased the four volume set *New Royal Horticultural Society Dictionary of Gardening*. This book is recognized as the most up-to-date authority on taxonomy and common and botanical names.

The SDFA library has the 1993 *Jepson Manual of California Plants*. Anyone interested in horticultural history will enjoy our newly acquired *Thomas Jefferson's Garden Book*, a recognized authority for colonial period plants and plantings.

BALBOA PARK LILY POND . . .

Our readers have asked what fertilizer pills should be used for pool plants. Use a low nitrogen balanced tablet, one with a N number of 4 or 5.

We 'goofed'. On page 107 of the July-August *California Garden* it stated that the lotus begins growing in early spring. It should have said "blooming." Please correct your copies, we apologize for this mistake.

BULBS . . .

It is bulb buying season. For a good selection, obtain your bulbs now. Keep in a cool dry place until planting time.



Oct. 26	★ SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION Bus Trip Japanese Garden, UC Long Beach. Buddhist Temple, Hacienda Heights. See page 152. 232-5762.
Every Saturday	OFFSHOOT TOURS One-Hour Plant Walks in Balboa Park Meet in front of Botanical Lath House. Canceled for rain or less than 4 attendees. 1st Sat. History Walk; 2nd Sat. Palm Walk; 3rd Sat. Tree Walk; 4th Sat. Desert Walk; 5th Sat. Sample of all four tours. 10 a.m. Free. No reservations.
Weekends 1993	SAN DIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM Canyoneers Outdoor Program Free guided nature walks. Information and brochure call 232-3821.
Weekly	SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN Docent Tours Balboa Park by Organ Pavilion. Tues., Sat. & Sun.: 10-4 p.m. Donation. Free Tues. 232-2780.
Throughout 1993	DECORATIVE ARTS STUDY CENTER Garden Presentation "Garden Folly" 31431 Camino Capistrano, Capistrano. 18th Century Garden. Admission. Call (714) 496-2132.

Deadline for submission to HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR for Nov./Dec. issue is Sept. 15.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION is not responsible for changes in information which has been submitted by the organizations.

COMPOST PILES & WORM BINS

by JENNIFER NOAH

COMPOSTING IS THE PROCESS of combining organic waste material in such a way that it decomposes rapidly and results in a nutrient-rich soil additive. It is a natural part of the cycle of birth, growth, death, and decomposition that is nature's way of returning nutrients to the soil to fuel new life. It is far superior to chemical fertilizers, the results are better, and you avoid dangers to animals, yourself, and the ecological balance of your garden.

Composting has many benefits and rewards. There are many reasons to do it, and no good ones not to. First, it is a natural and healthy way to help your garden flourish. Besides providing valuable nutrients, it will improve water retention and loosen compacted soils. Second, it diverts organic waste, including kitchen scraps and yard and gardening waste, from landfills. This saves us money and preserves beautiful natural spaces. This is especially crucial in areas like San Diego, where rapid population growth is causing an increasing burden on the trash disposal system.

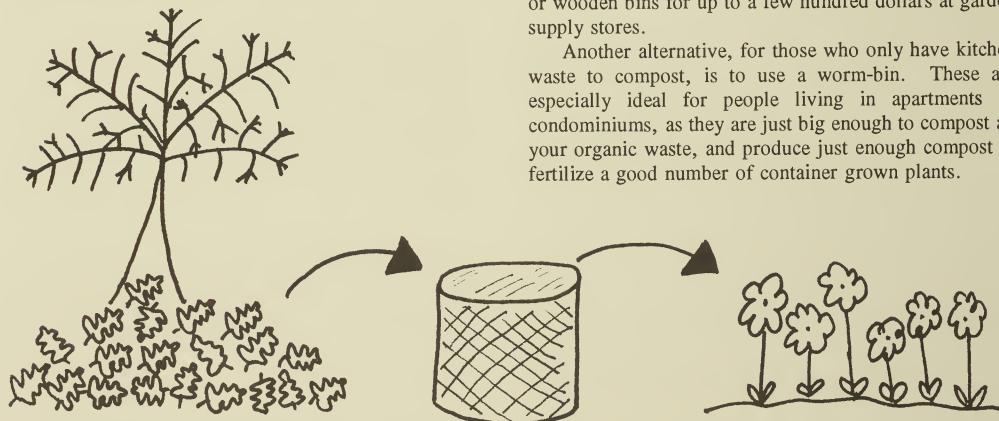
Besides all this, it is easy to do. It is very difficult to go wrong. With frequent tending, it can be ready for use in only one month, and with little to no effort it will take about nine months. The crucial components of compost are nitrogen-rich ingredients (called "greens" - includes grass clippings, food wastes, garden waste, and manure), carbon-rich ingredients ("browns" - includes dried leaves, sawdust, and straw), water, and air. There are many methods of composting, including layering three inch sections of browns and greens. You can buy books with more complicated "recipes" if you like, but I find that

random mixing works fine, as long as you keep a close to equal balance of browns and greens. Materials will decompose faster if their mass is small, so it's best to cut twigs into one inch long pieces, or for a large project, such as removing a tree, you can rent a shredder/chopper at an equipment rental agency. For best results, your pile should be about as moist as a wrung-out sponge. You may need to add water every few weeks. Having your pile in a slightly shady spot will help conserve moisture. Turning the pile, to aerate it, can be done as often as twice a week, or as infrequently as once every few months. A pitchfork or shovel works fine.

Common concerns regarding composting are that it will attract pests, that it will be time consuming or difficult, or that it will smell bad. None of these are founded concerns. Meat and dairy products should never be added, and when fresh food waste is added it is best to bury it at least two inches below the surface. If this is done, the only creatures you will attract will be earthworms! You can add practically anything else from your kitchen, including tea bags, coffee grounds and filters, and small amounts of paper towels and napkins. In addition, composting can take as little or as much time and effort as you want. The more time you dedicate, the faster you will see results. Finally, bad odor is rarely a problem; it is caused by lack of air or excess moisture, and is easily remedied.

Composting can be done in free-standing piles, or can be produced in a variety of types of containers. I use a hoop of chicken wire, about three feet in diameter, available for under five dollars. You also can buy plastic or wooden bins for up to a few hundred dollars at garden supply stores.

Another alternative, for those who only have kitchen waste to compost, is to use a worm-bin. These are especially ideal for people living in apartments or condominiums, as they are just big enough to compost all your organic waste, and produce just enough compost to fertilize a good number of container grown plants.



ORGANIC FARMER

ORGANIC HAS BEEN DEFINED

In October 1993 the Federal Farm Act will become effective. To use the word *organic* a farmer must be certified and comply with stated standards and requirements. Prohibited chemicals and fertilizers are listed.

REGISTERED ORGANIC FARMER

Since 1990, the California Organic Food Act of 1990 has been in effect. There are over 1,500 registered organic producers (farmers and handlers) in California; 360 in San Diego County. San Diego County has the largest number of registered organic farmers in the USA. (91% of the registered organic producers are farmers.) To sell any item as organically grown - food, fiber, plants, or seed - the grower must be registered with the County Agricultural Commissioner of the California Department of Food and Agriculture. To be registered the grower must attest that no prohibited chemical pesticides or fertilizers have been used for one year. There is no verification and no routine inspections, but all complaints that growers are not abiding by the requirements of the organic code are investigated. The annual registration fee, that is based upon the amount of sales, is used to offset the expense for investigating complaints. To avoid problems caused by using *organic*, advertisers are using *chemical-free, pesticide-free, and/or spray-free* to describe produce.

CERTIFIED ORGANIC FARMER

A Certified Organic Farmer is certified by a private organization and the certification certificate must bear the name of the organization. The State of California does investigate these organizations. Approximately 60% of the registered California organic farmers are certified by CCOF, California Certified Organic Farmers. This organization was founded in 1973. To be certified by CCOF a farmer must not have used prohibited pesticides and fertilizers for three years. The farm must be inspected, the soil analyzed, and the chemical purchases audited. Each farm is inspected annually. Cheaters are kicked out of the organization.

The Federal Farm Act that comes into effect in October requires that to be certified as *organic* the applicant must be certified by an organization that has been Federally accredited by the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture. For more details contact Paul Branum of the California Department of Food and Agriculture at (916) 654-0919. □

Information compiled by Barbara S. Jones

Compost Piles . . .

(continued from Page 133)

This is a continuous process. When needed, take out what you need and separate and return the uncomposted material and the worms to the bin. These are small plastic bins with tightly fitted lids (measuring approximately 3' x 2' x 2') that can be kept in your kitchen or on your porch. You can buy or find earthworms to start, and they will begin rapidly to eat your organic food waste (again, no meat or dairy products), and produce nutrient-rich worm castings to be added to soil. All you need to do is throw your trash in, and the worms do the rest of the work! Worm bins can be bought at home supply stores for as little as \$20. They probably won't be labeled as such, but any plastic bin with a tight lid will work. Be sure to have holes in the top, and try to get one made from recycled plastic. You can easily construct an outside worm bin out of wood.

Composting enclosures, supplies, and books make excellent presents. They benefit your friends, their gardens and our environment as a whole. For more information on where and what to buy, good resource numbers in San Diego County are Solana Recyclers at (619) 436-7986 (they offer several models of compost bins for reasonable prices), I Love A Clean San Diego hotline at (619) 467-0103, and the County of San Diego Solid Waste Division. The County of San Diego is currently planning a "Master Composter" program, which will provide interested persons with 40 hours of training in composting, in return for 40 hours of community service, which can include teaching classes to others. You may be interested in either participating in this program, or learning from someone who has. Call (619) 974-2661 for more information. In addition, Quail Botanical Gardens in Encinitas, at (619) 436-3036, where the classes are held, has many types of composters and methods of composting on display. You may want to visit here to decide what method is right for you. Good luck! □

JENNIFER NOAH is a senior at UC San Diego and is an avid organic gardener and composter.

Recommended readings:

- Backyard Composting.* Harmonious Press: Ojai, CA, 1991.
- Appelhof, Mary. *Worms Eat My Garbage.* Flowerfield Press: Kalamazoo, MI, 1982.
- Campbell, Stu. *Let it Rot: The Home Gardeners' Guide to Composting.* Garden Way Publishing: Charlotte, VT, 1975.

CERTIFIED FARMERS' MARKETS

DIRECT FROM THE FARMER who produces it to you. This is the aim of the local Certified Farmers' Markets that are organized to promote and encourage "small" farmers. All the farmers who participate have obtained a Certified Producer Certificate from the local County Agricultural Commissioner. This certificate is issued yearly and to obtain it the farmer must list all crops to be produced, the estimated quantity, and the season the crop will be harvested. The manager of each market checks each stand every time to make sure the farmer is only selling crops listed on the certificate. Some farmers belong to more than one Certified Market.

Every Certified Market belongs to the Southland Farmers' Market Association. To maintain membership, the Market Manager must inspect the farms to be sure (1) the crops on the Producers Certificate are being grown on the individual farm and (2) that only those crops are sold at the farmer's booth. Managers attend seminars and informational meetings to help them to produce better markets and to learn how to help and encourage the farmers.

The manager of one market was questioned about the produce boxes bearing the name of known commercial growers. "Our farmers cannot afford personalized boxes. They recycle used boxes. We check to make sure they only sell their home-grown produce."

Each market is sponsored by a local civic group. For example: the Ocean Beach Market is sponsored by the Ocean Beach Merchants Association. Ten percent of the money collected by the farmers is given to the Association. This money is used to obtain the permits for the market, pay the general expenses, pay for advertising, and pay the manager. All the money is used for the market.

Each market has many applications for booths where crafts, etc. can be sold. All are carefully screened because they do not want to lose their identity as a farmer's market.

Often the name of the farm or farmer is not obviously displayed, but the same people are in the same area week after week. Each farmer is encouraged to answer questions about the location of their farm, the date the produce was picked, and the name of the vegetable, plant, or flower.

Attendance is increasing at the markets. The items sold are delicious and often unique, the flowers are fresh, and the plants are healthy. Nearby local merchants advertise specials on market day. The markets have the atmosphere of an old fashioned country fair.

by Barbara S. Jones

Members of CALIFORNIA GARDEN staff visited several of the markets. Here are their impressions.

OLD POWAY FARMERS' MARKET

Visited by Jean E. Johns

Old Poway Certified Farmers' Market is in a historical section of Poway on Midland Road called "Old Poway." The designated area for the Market is adjacent to a newly opened railroad museum with restored railroad cars and narrow gauge tracks.

Every Saturday between 8 and 11 a.m. the market comes alive when the residents of Poway and surrounding areas come to shop for all types of fresh produce. You can purchase a variety of honey flavors such as orange, sage, desert flower, mesquite and the popular wildflower from hives in San Pasqual. The Hogervorst Egg Ranch of Ramona also sells its fresh gathered eggs at Del Mar, Escondido and Pacific Beach farmers' markets. Peace Field Farms of Vista is there with a display of hanging baskets and potted herbs. Ted's Farm Produce proudly displays a sign indicating that they use no pesticides and J. R. Organic is an organic farm from Escondido run by the Rodrigues Family. There are breads and sweets baked in Poway by the Sweetheart Bakery.

Old Poway on Saturday morning is well worth the visit not only for the fresh produce, but with the new picnic park area, Railroad House, Historical Society Museum and the refurbished water tower you can soak up the atmosphere of a bygone era.

NORTH COUNTY MARKET - ESCONDIDO

Visited by Jean E. Johns

Escondido invites the growers of produce as well as all sorts of vendors to their Certified Farmers' Market. This happens every Wednesday morning from 9 a.m. to noon at the highway I-15 exit to North County Fair Shopping Center. Bring your own bags whether they are string, plastic or designer to carry home a wonderful selection of produce.

You will find lots of parking among the pine trees and be prepared to be introduced to some very knowledgeable produce growers. If you like the sweet white corn named 'Silver Queen' then you will have to taste a new variety call 'How Sweet It Is'. Another feature of the Escondido Certified Farmers' Market is the fresh fish stand. Wander across the well worn path and there are bakery goods including a huge pizza bread ready for toppings. The Big Orange stand has citrus grown in Pauma Valley. Ever popular proteas from Valley Center can be found in all sizes. To entertain you while shopping there occasionally

has been a group in native costume from the Andes of Peru and an entertainer from Jamaica playing the steel drums.

In addition to the Wednesday Certified Farmers' Market there is a full time farm stand open at the location every day.

Suzanne and Mark Bendixen oversee several Certified Farmers' Markets as well as raise and sell their produce from their Outback Farms. Suzanne reported there will be a new Farmers Market opening in La Mesa on Alison Street.

HAZARD CENTER - MISSION VALLEY

Visited by Jacqueline Coleman

On Thursdays from 3:00 - 6:30 p.m., the Certified Farmers' Market in the parking lot of Hazard Center is visible from Friars Road, just east of Highway 163. Bring a container of water to keep cut flowers alive while you investigate the other enticements of Hazard Center: shops, a food court, other "name" restaurants, a sevenplex cinema and a very large new bookstore.

In the Farmers' Market there are the staples: low price cut flowers, plants, honey, nuts, seasonal berries, greens, other vegetables and fruits, and rhubarb pie. There are usually some cute, pettable animals and fowl.

At Hazard Center, and other area Certified Markets, you'll find Bernie Cox of Flower Hill Farms, who says that flowers of the genus *Protea* can be grown in California from Fallbrook south, inland. He grows them on four acres in Valley Center. In early fall he expects to begin having for sale flowers of 'Pink Mink', 'Pink Ice', 'Safari Sunset', 'Rose Spoons', the silver tree, and banksias. He also has changing varieties of other flowers.

Some unusual products I've seen are: Chinese chives, which have flat leaves and a flavor akin to garlic; dinosaur kale, with bluish leaves, very sweet and tender; and datura flowers, which have a lovely odor.

MARKET ON "THE BOULEVARD"

Visited by Jacqueline Coleman

On Sundays from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. the market sets up on the northeast corner of Marlborough and the 4100 block of El Cajon Boulevard. You'll find parking in the lot opposite the market.

Bakery goods are available here from Lino's Bakery. Rhubarb is the specialty of Chuck McGill, who sells delicious rhubarb pie at several area markets. He also has various other products from time to time, and predicts fresh rhubarb by November. Mr. McGill has a large supply of free recipes available in rhubarb season.

You'll see Seabreeze Organic Farm booths here and at four other Certified Markets. Here are some items you can buy, chemical free: edible flowers, herbs, about twenty kinds of lettuces, a great variety of seasonal

vegetables, chicken eggs, and bags of worms to add to your garden soil.

Also present, at times, are two llamas, which can be ridden.

This market is sponsored by the El Cajon Boulevard Improvement Association, which receives 6% of the money collected by the market.

PACIFIC BEACH FARMERS' MARKET

Visited by Kathy Walsh

Who doesn't like to sleep-in Saturday morning? Not the seekers of fresh vegetables and flowers, or the gardener looking for bargain plants. They come from far and near to buy and sell a wide variety of fruit, vegetables, nuts, flowers, juices, plants, honey, eggs, and more at the Pacific Beach Certified Farmers' Market.

From 8 a.m. to noon every Saturday morning, rain or shine, where Pacific Beach Drive meets Mission Drive (in the Promenade Mall) you will find one of the largest markets in San Diego County. "Hardy Souls" come early, some very early, to walk the market and check the prices. Often people are already in line at 8 a.m. when a cow bell rings and the market begins. This 8 a.m. rush is not for the "faint of heart" or "slow of foot." A nice lull happens about 9:00 a.m. and only the rarest of items has ever been sold out.

The variety of seasonal produce makes the market an ever changing delight. Special to Pacific Beach are the West's (Keith and Velma) who specialize in growing proteas in Valley Center. In season one will find corn, strawberries, asparagus, melons. There are lilacs and peonies from Julian, too.

So get up early on Saturday morning and come to Pacific Beach. You may be surprised who you meet.

DEL MAR FARMERS' MARKET

Visited by Kathy Walsh

For the late risers on Saturday, the Del Mar Farmers' Market is your "cup of tea." It is held in the south parking lot of Del Mar City Hall from 1 to 4 p.m. This is a smaller and very laid-back Certified Farmers' Market. It is a small, intimate market surrounded by huge Torrey Pines.

Some sellers from Saturday morning Pacific Beach market move here for the afternoon. Others only sell here. In addition to the usual items there is a fish seller (seen on Wednesdays at Ocean Beach).

There is a continuous flow of shoppers and sometimes one must park down the side streets into a residential area. The trip to Del Mar is always fun and to walk the streets just off the shore under huge trees is an event in itself.

OCEAN BEACH FARMERS' MARKET

Visited by Barbara S. Jones

The Ocean Beach Certified Farmers' Market is held every Wednesday near the foot of Newport Avenue. From 4 to 7 p.m. (8 p.m. in summer) the whole 4900 block is closed to traffic. The event takes on a festive air as farmers park their vehicles in the street and set up their booths along the curb facing the sidewalk. The merchants and cafes along the route have special sales and some set up tables in their entrances. It has become a local social event, and one is sure to see many neighbors and even some long-lost friends.

One stand that I patronize sells many kinds of miniature squashes. All are delicious and tender. Sometimes they sell a mixture of three or four that make a colorful vegetable dish for a dinner party. In season, squash blossoms are available for the adventurous cook.

Another stand features all kinds of beans. I found that the purple string beans were excellent. They lost some color when cooked. (Great to use for flower arranging.) This is a good chance to try new beans.

Most of the patrons leave the market with an armload of flowers. There are several cut-flower stands and it is difficult deciding what flower to purchase. There are stands that sell plants, too.

There are bread and baked goods stands, and herb and honey stands, and, of course, many selling fresh picked local fruits and vegetables. Take your ecologically friendly canvas bag or basket and some recycled plastic bags to carry home your purchases. This is a fun place to go, and I've found it is a wonderful way to entertain visitors.

Other Certified Farmers' Markets can be found at:

CORONADO - Tuesday 2:30 to 6:00
p.m., Old Ferry Landing

OCEANSIDE - Thursday 9:00 to 12:30 p.m.,
corner of N.Hill & Third Street

VISTA - Saturday 8:00 to 11:00 a.m.,
City Hall parking lot



THE CENTURY PLANT

by ROBERT D. HORWITZ

ONE OF THE MOST ASTOUNDING succulents that grows in the Southwest is the *Agave americana*, or century plant. Everything about this plant is big. This is best typified by the explosion of its blooming cycle. When the century plant reaches maturity, it sends forth a singular flower stalk of from 15-40 feet high. Growing as much as six inches a day, it spends its growing energy in producing flowers that literally burst away from the magnificent stalk. The result is a profusion of blossoms inviting insects to come and spread the pollen. Eventually hard, black olive-pit-sized seeds fall away from the parent plant and lay dormant until growing conditions are suitable for their germination. The parent plant expends almost all of its energy and substance in this reproductive effort and dies away to a clump of withered leaves and dry flower stalks.

One is aware of the determination of the plant to reproduce not only in the seeds, but in the emergence of several small pups which will eventually mature and repeat the cycle.

The *A. americana* is ideally suited to the Southwest semi-dry climate, gorging itself on winter rains and storing the water in its huge fleshy leaves to be used sparingly during the rest of the dry year. It has little preference for humus, growing best in loose, sandy soil. In the summer, when water is scarce, the century plant will survive.

Its leaves may get thinner and growth become slower, but when the rains come again, the leaves regain their freshness and new ones will grow from the center of the leaf clump. The leaves can grow to over four feet in length and six inches across. At the tip is a sharp black thorny protuberance which can penetrate an unprotected

hand or arm with ease. If the century plant becomes part of a home garden, the wise gardener will snip off these tips to preclude injury. The sides of the leaves are serrated in a saw-like fashion which can also cause injury, and can make leaf removal difficult. The leaf colors are primarily a greenish grey, although there are some types that have dark green and cream colored stripes running the length of the leaf. The plant can be trimmed to remove any messiness by cutting the leaves off from the bottom using a large knife or a pruning saw. As the century plant gets larger it can become overpowering. It has tremendous presence and should be cultured in your garden only if you have room where it can stand by itself.

In Mexico, the plant is more than ornamental. The leaves are cut and allowed to dry, and a strong fiber is removed. The fiber is then used to make rough cloth and rope. By cutting the new growth bud in the center of the plant and sucking up the flowing sap, a mild alcoholic drink is produced called pulque. Another use is made of the stump of the plant. It is cut into small pieces and steamed to concentrate its natural sugars. It is then steeped in water where the sugar and plant essences ferment into tequila.

The century plant is almost a landmark in Southern California and Mexico. If handled correctly, it will serve many ornamental and functional purposes. There are other species of *Agave* that are less dramatic than the century plant, but they have different garden values and should be examined in their own rights. □

ROBERT D. HORWITZ is a retired aerospace engineer and a regular contributor to CALIFORNIA GARDEN.



PERSIMMON

THE PRACTICALLY PERFECT FRUIT TREE

by JACQUELINE COLEMAN

SEVERAL AUTHORS DESCRIBE *Diospyros kaki*, also known as Oriental, Japanese or kaki persimmon, as an outstanding ornamental landscape tree. Twelve of the reasons the Oriental persimmon tree is close to perfection are:

1. The fruit has a delicious flavor (when ripe).
2. It can grow and fruit in "Sunset Zones" 7-9, 14-16, 18-23 or USDA 6-10.
3. The leaves turn to fall colors of yellow through red even in a warm climate.
4. After fall leaf drop, fruit on the tree is a decorative yellow through orange.
5. The tree will tolerate a variety of soils, even clay.
6. The only additional fertilizer needed is nitrogen.
7. It is more tolerant of drought than other deciduous fruit trees.
8. It does not require spraying, is mostly free of pests and disease, and is resistant to oak root fungus.
9. In the West, it doesn't need a pollinator.
10. The tree needs relatively little pruning.
11. Fruit can be kept at least a month, in the refrigerator, after ripening.
12. Often there are no seeds.

Persimmons can be classed in two groups, depending on the fruit ripening process. One type called "astringent" will be acid tasting and pucker the mouth if eaten before it's soft-ripe. Some varieties of astringent *D. kaki* are: 'Hachiya', 'Tamopan', 'Taneashi', and 'Chocolate'. All *D. virginiana* varieties are astringent types. The other type, "nonastringent", can be eaten when it's firm-ripe, a feel similar to an apple. 'Fuyu' and 'Gosho' or 'Giant Fuyu' are nonastringent varieties.

'Hachiya' seems to be the most planted astringent variety in California. It can be more than 4 inches long, tapered, and 2½-3 inches across. This type can be picked when firm-ripe, to be placed somewhere, stem end down, until it advances to soft-ripe stage. It must be orange in color when picked in order to soften evenly. It also can be left on the tree to ripen, but this might require netting against birds.

Trees labeled 'Fuyu' seem to be the most planted nonastringent variety. Its fruit is smaller than 'Hachiya' and is described as the size of a flattened baseball or a

flattened tennis ball. This type should be ripe when it turns a golden yellow. The fruit generally begins to ripen in September. The leaves have fallen when it's ready to be picked. It should be cut with shears, leaving a short stem and the calyx (the green collar or crown) attached.

The persimmon tree will tolerate clay soil better than other deciduous fruit trees, but produces more abundantly in good loam. Feed, if necessary, in late winter or early spring. Nitrogen can be added if the soil is deficient. If growth is too great, some young fruit will drop. Nitrogen should be withheld if height of a mature tree increases more than a foot a year. These trees can grow to forty feet, if not pruned and can spread about thirty feet.

If applying nitrogen, the amount for a mature tree would be one pound per year, which could be obtained from five pounds of ammonium sulfate. A younger tree would need proportionately less. No other nutrients need to be added. Bearing age is about five years.

The persimmon is more tolerant of drought conditions than other deciduous fruit trees and will not tolerate being too wet for more than a few days. However, it requires regular water during the entire growing season, so some thought should be given to the proper watering schedule for your soil.

It's best to plant bare root trees, available during the winter dormant season. 'Jiru' is a variety very similar to 'Fuyu'. Many trees labeled as 'Fuyu' are actually 'Jiru' on *D. lotus* rootstock.

The recommended distance between trees is twenty to twenty-five feet. Trees should be staked when planted. Since many species are grafted on *D. lotus*, which doesn't have the long taproot of *D. kaki*, planting holes can be the same depth as for other deciduous fruit. These trees also can be grown in containers and/or espaliered.

The wrinkled bark and the limb structure can make this an outstanding tree even when bare of leaves and fruit. It is recommended that young trees be pruned to three to five main branches, about a foot apart beginning about three feet above the ground. Otherwise, only pruning to keep the tree manageable is necessary. It fruits on new growth. Since the limbs are somewhat brittle, it's wise to provide support or thin the branches if there is a heavy crop.

The fruit can be used in bread, cookies, pudding or dried. *Western Garden Book* says that to dry them, they should be picked when hard-ripe, peeled and hung up,

HOW TO SAVE TOMATO SEEDS

by MARIA NEVES

I ALWAYS SAVE SEEDS from the biggest and best tomato. Now I grow two tomatoes, both are excellent. One kind has small, yellow, pear-shaped fruit. They are so sweet that even the children love them. The other is from a tomato I got from my sister. She has been growing it for years from seed. These tomatoes are huge, up to 2 pounds, bright red, firm, and delicious.

To save tomato seeds, select a choice specimen, cut it in half and gently squeeze out the seeds onto a piece of paper towel or material. I prefer a piece of old, cotton, clean sheeting about 8" square. Some juice and pulp will come out, too. Place the cloth on a flat surface, not in the sun, to dry. This will take 3 to 4 days. Scape the seeds off the cloth with a dull knife and store them in a clean jar (no lid) until planted. I prefer folding the cloth into fourths and storing it in a jar until I am ready to plant.

In February, dig about an inch of steer manure into the soil. On the last quarter of the moon, scrape the seeds onto some soil, mix it well, and scatter the seed-soil mixture in the area where you want the plants to grow. Sprinkle well with water, get it wet. Water every other day until the seeds germinate. When the plants are 3" to 4" high, remove the weak ones. Three plants, spaced about 2' apart, will provide ample fruit. It is best to support the plant with tall stakes, mine are 5' to 6'. If the side shoots are removed it will encourage the main stem to grow taller and the tomatoes will be bigger and sweeter.

If we have a heavy rainy season, like last year, I sprinkle a teaspoon or two of a vegetable plant food around the base of the plant. If it is a normal year, I never add any fertilizer after planting. □

MARIA NEVES is from the Azores. She is fabulous gardener and everyone agrees that she grows the best tomatoes in the neighborhood.

Tomato . . .

ONE OF THE MOST popular vegetables, cooked or raw, is the tomato. The cuisine of almost every nationality or culture includes some recipes for tomatoes. Surprisingly, during all of its early historic travels around the world, it was rarely used for food. It is a member of the Nightshade Family, *Solanaceae*, and was believed to be poisonous. It was usually grown as a decorative plant.

The tomato plant, *Lycopersicon esculentum*, is native to South America. It was cultivated by the Incas, Mayas, Aztecs and their predecessors. The Spanish conquistadors introduced the Aztec *tomatl* to Spain as the *tomate*. Some of the first seeds were planted in Morocco. It reached Italy from there and was called *pomo dei mori*, apple of the Moors. It was introduced to France from Italy as an aphrodisiac, *pomme d'amour* - apple of love. It is believed that the tomato reached Germany before it was finally introduced to England. The *love apple* was brought to the USA by English colonists. The superstition that it was poisonous completely disappeared in the United States in the early 1800's and by 1830 had become an important food product.

The relationship between the potato and tomato is very close. One can be grafted to the other and is called *Potamoto*. If the potato is the stock, both fruit and potatoes can be produced on the same plant. This is an oddity, and is not cultivated as a commercial plant. □ bsj

Persimmon . . .

(Continued from page 139)

on some string, in the sun. It does not say how to keep away birds and insects. Sun drying is not too sucessful near the coast.

One person I consulted said that she dries slices in a dehydrator and the results are so delicious that she sends them as far away as New Zealand as gifts. Another person removes the core and puts the fruit in a single-serving container in the freezer, to be eaten while still frosty. In the refrigerator nonastringent type persimmons keep for months and astringent type for one month.

The American persimmon, *D. virginiana*, native to the Eastern USA, has 1 to 2 inch diameter, delicious, sweet flavored fruit. The tree will grow to 20-30 feet. It withstands colder temperatures than the Oriental type.

General literature concerning persimmon species being developed has not been kept current. Perhaps someone will donate an article on new developments or on grafting, with particular reference to persimmons, in time for bare root planting season. □

JACQUELINE COLEMAN is an associate editor and advertising coordinator. Her horticultural training was living with a grandmother who put a lot of time into growing flowers and food for her family.

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FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN IKEBANA

by SUSAN FOX

AN EXPANDED VIEW of the natural world is a characteristic of ikebana, Japanese flower arrangement. It is not surprising that fruits and vegetables throughout their life span are used in ikebana. The ikebana artist freely uses the young as well as the fully developed fruit and, eventually, the seed pods and dried and shriveled specimens that indicate the fullness and end of life. The fall season is especially rich in material to incorporate into a flower arrangement.

Morimono is the term used by many ikebana schools to indicate an arrangement of fruit, vegetables, and/or flowers. "Things arranged for a decorative purpose" is the ikebana meaning. The origin of this style of display is from offerings placed in Buddhist temples. Thus, the thought and the accompanying intentional study of all aspects of using fruits and vegetables with flowers have existed in Japanese culture for centuries. From its origin we know that it began as a formal style of ikebana.

This special flower/fruit/vegetable arrangement generally has several parts. First there is the base, consisting of a flat wooden burl, a plastic freeform, a mat, straw, a lid or a large natural leaf, such as banana or monstera. Next is the container, which should take up very little space on the base, as little as one-tenth of the space. (Sometimes it is not seen.) Then there are the flowers, foliage and fruit or vegetables.

Morimono shows the change of seasons dramatically, so materials indicating the spring to summer and summer to fall transitions are most commonly used. Good fall materials are: ripe pomegranates (whole or split to show the intense color and abundance of seeds), ripe persimmons, ripe grapes, apples, green peppers, eggplant, oranges, sweet potatoes, garlic, taro showing the roots, onions, radishes, turnips, etc. You can see that your entire garden is your resource.

As Westerners, we have not had the years of training in the rules and techniques of ikebana. We just want to use this material to experience the feeling of ikebana. The easiest way to achieve this is to combine materials, with careful consideration of the shapes and colors of the fruits and other materials, to create the effect of a still life painting. The base is the background, the flower holder is the water source to keep the living material fresh, and the fruits or vegetables are the broad brush strokes of color and form that give unexpected pleasure to the viewer. Place the materials in an asymmetrical pattern to give movement to the arrangement.

The thrill of growing produce in the countryside



suggests another kind of arrangement using fruits and/or vegetables. It portrays the informal, innocent pleasure of observing nature and sharing your observation with others. This is a common goal of ikebana. These arrangements can be in tall vases, low ceramic bowls, or baskets depending on the material used. Combinations might be kiwi fruit and bougainvillea, sunflowers and grapes, quince and spirea, red beans and nandina, celery and gerbera, or cucumber vines and roses. A willingness to experiment with products of the field is necessary to enjoy this kind of ikebana.

Now it is up to you to gather materials from your garden, from the farmers' market or grocery store. Use nature's edible bounty to share your joy of the harvest season with your friends. □

SUSAN FOX does flower arranging in both Western and Oriental styles. She has studied Ohara Ikebana for over 11 years.

BEES AND FLOWERS AND FACTS

by BARBARA S. JONES



THE MEDIA AND MOVIES, in an effort to create sensational releases, have created a fictional creature, *killer bee*.

We need bees. Honeybees are natural pollinators that are a vital link in USA agriculture.

They are indispensable to a multi-billion dollar agricultural industry that involves at least 90 crops. It is estimated that one-third of the American diet is directly or indirectly dependent upon crops pollinated by bees. Pollination is a process by which pollen is carried from the anther (the top of the stamen) to the surface of the stigma (the top of the pistil). Bees and other insects do this, as they crawl in and out of flowers while collecting the nectar found at the base of petals. If we did not have bees, farmers would have to develop methods of pollinating apples, cantaloupes, cucumbers, celery, carrots, onions, almonds, berries, alfalfa, clover, etc.

Honeybees are not native to the Americas. They originated in Southeast Asia 10 to 12 million years ago and three species still exist in that area. *Apis mellifera*, western honeybee, spread to Europe and Africa. Honeybee *A. mellifera* is found in Northern Europe, *A. m. ligustica* in Italy, *A. m. iberica* in Spain, and *A. m. scutellata* in Africa. Our honeybee is *Apis mellifera*. Colonists brought them with fruit trees to Jamestown in the 1600's.

All honeybees live in nests or combs made of wax. The queen lays the eggs and rules the hive with chemical messages called *pheromones*. The drones, male bees, fertilize the eggs. All the work is done by sterile female bees, the workers, that make up about 98% of the bees in one colony. Some workers forage for nectar and pollen from flowers. Some are house bees. They make the honey and wax, feed the developing larvae and queen, clean the hive and defend it. A worker bee rarely stings, and there are no "giant swarms looking for someone to attack."

HONEYBEES, AHB and EHB . . .

In 1956, queens of the African honeybee were brought to Brazil and placed in hives of European honeybees, EHB. This hybridization created AHB, the Africanized honeybee. An EHB is a very selective bee. It likes to gather nectar from one kind of flower at a time. (That is why we can purchase clover honey or orange blossom honey.) By storing honey the colony prepares for times

when there is no nectar available for food. EHBs are not too excitable and their activities are usually predictable. As the weather is warmer in Africa and flowers bloom year around, the bees do not need to store large amounts of extra food. As there are few large areas of one flower, the bees will take nectar from any flower available. The African bees are more protective of their nests and are more excitable. By combining these two bees, it was hoped that a more productive strain of honeybee could be developed. The new bee, AHB, inherited all the unpredictable aggressive behavior. Unfortunately, swarms of these bees escaped and they multiplied rapidly. Africanized honeybees, AHB, have been slowly migrating north at the rate of 100 to 300 miles a year. They are expected to be in California sometime between 1993 and 1994.

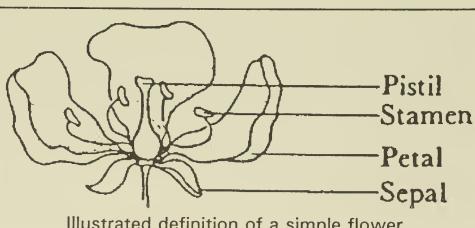
THERE ARE NO KILLER BEES . . .

In 1956, a reporter who did not properly translate the Brazilian name of the bee coined the word *killer bee*. This name was taken up rapidly by sensation seekers. Many untrue or greatly exaggerated claims have been made concerning this fictitious creature.

Only a trained expert with a microscope can tell the difference between an AHB and an EHB. They are not huge insects - only about one-half inch long. Both bees have the same sting venom, and both bees die after stinging. Both bees swarm when flowers (nectar and pollen) are plentiful. This is usually in the spring and fall. The AHB is excitable and unpredictable in its behavior, the colonies are smaller and they tend to swarm more often.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN WHEN AHB ARRIVES . . .

No one is sure. AHB and EHB can interbreed. It is not known if the colonies will continue independently. As EHB colonies spend $\frac{3}{4}$ of their time making honey, and AHB colonies spend $\frac{1}{2}$ of their time making honey, honey and wax production may decline. Because AHBs are not



as selective as EHBs, the pollination process may become more effective. Because AHB cannot survive in cold climate, some experts feel that there will be a natural line that will form about half way up the USA that will be the end of the northward migration. Time will tell what will really happen.

SOME AHB FACTS . . .

(1) **All bees will defend their nests. AHBs are more aggressive defenders.** AHBs are more likely to (a) defend a larger area around their nest, (b) respond quicker, and (c) send out larger numbers of defenders. In July 1993, the Associated Press reported that an 82 year old man was killed by an "angry swarm of bees." It was estimated that there were 600,000 bees in the colony. "The victim had doused a burlap sack with diesel fuel, set it ablaze at the end of a stick and tried to burn the bees out of a wall in an abandoned home in his South Texas ranch." If the bees are identified as AHB this will be the first death in the USA attributed to AHB. Experts agree that it is better to obtain the services of a pest control expert to eliminate or remove a colony. If the colony has an established nest in the walls of a building, the proper removal of the wax and honey is essential.

(2) **Swarms of bees in flight or briefly at rest seldom bother people.** Leave them alone. Do not swat at any bee exploring the area. When aroused, honeybees release an alarm/attack pheromone, a chemical compound that carries communication signals. If you get any of this compound on you, bees will be attracted to you. If attacked by honeybees, cover your head with a jacket or sweater, leave the area quickly and find shelter in a building or car. AHBs have been known to follow victims for as much as a quarter of a mile from the nest or hive, but the average person can outrun honeybees.

Do not call 911 to remove a swarm. If it is on public property call the County Vector Control, if it is in a public park, call the park authority, and if it is on your property call pest control agent.

PRECAUTIONS TO TAKE . . .

AHBs are excited by loud noises created by power lawnmowers and string bush and weed whackers. Check the area before you use one.

It has been found that bees are more aggressive around leather, dark colors, and heavy textured fabrics. They are more aggressive to animals with dark coats.

It has been estimated that about 1 in 100 people have some allergic reaction to bee stings. If you are allergic, there are bee kits available by prescription. Ask your doctor about the kits and what you should do if stung.

If you have normal reactions to stings and only get one or two, it is recommended that the stinger be scraped out with a knife blade, credit card or fingernail. Don't

Stinging Insects *



European honey bee



Africanized honey bee



Bumblebee



Yellow jacket



Mud dauber



Paper wasp



Carpenter bee

* All insects shown approximately life size.

squeeze the area. Wash it with soap and water. Within 10 minutes of the sting, an application of ice and/or slightly moistened salt or meat tenderizer may reduce the pain and swelling. If you have multiple stings or experience severe swelling, light headedness or difficulty in breathing, call your doctor immediately. □

To obtain a free copy of an informative pamphlet on Africanized honey bees, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to:

Cooperative Extension - Bees
5555 Overland Ave., Bldg 4
San Diego CA 92123

BARBARA JONES compiled this article with information obtained from Cooperative Extension (UC, SD County, US Dept. Ag.) material, and California Department of Food and Agriculture bulletins.



Now is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR AFFILIATES
Compiled by Penny Bunker

AFRICAN VIOLETS

Helen La Gamma

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP the area clean. Continue to wipe down the growing area with mild solution of lysol and water.
TO SPRAY the leaves with warm water; cool water will chill the plants.

TO LEAVE air space between the plants.

TO KEEP pans of wet pebbles among the plants for added humidity; very important during hot weather.
TO KEEP violets well groomed - have clean growing area.

TO USE cool light tubes, keep plants out of direct sunlight.

BEGONIAS

Margaret Lee

NOW IS THE TIME

TO FEED tuberous begonias in September as long as the leaves remain green.

TO TAKE cuttings and plant them, to increase your collection and share.

TO START withholding water from the tuberous variety in October and do not feed them again.

TO GIVE a final feeding of the year to your regular begonias in October, unless you have fed all year with a balanced fertilizer.

BONSAI

Dr. Herbert Markowitz

NOW IS THE TIME

TO ADJUST watering schedule to the variable weather. Shallow pots may require two or three daily waterings on hot, dry, windy days.

TO TRANSPLANT wisteria if you want blossoms next spring.

TO REPOT quince, olives, and podocarpus.

TO MOVE deciduous trees to cool, shaded areas if

you live in Southern California, so they will not sprout any new growth.

TO FERTILIZE only lightly or not at all in October if you fertilized in September.

TO WAIT until spring for any major transplanting.

BROMELIADS

Mary Siemers

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER plants according to the weather (temperature), but do not allow the soil to become soggy.

TO CUT new offshoots (pups) and pot them while weather is still warm. Offshoots must be $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of the mother plant.

TO KEEP plants clean by cutting spent blooms and dead leaves.

TO REPOT plants that need larger pots (use next size larger).

TO ALWAYS USE new potting mix, making sure it is one that allows fast drainage.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS

Joseph A. Betzler

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH plants and fertilize less as they go dormant. The winter growers need more fertilizer and water as they start to grow.

TO MAINTAIN the growth pattern of the plant. Look for signs of growth as the season changes.

TO WATCH weather situations as changes can occur very fast in our area. Be sure to protect from the hot days that still may happen.

TO TRANSPLANT actively growing seedlings and rooted cuttings now so they can get established before winter.

TO CLEAN the area where plants are grown.

TO PREVENT insect pests from building into major problems. Look at your plants carefully and check for mealy bugs, mites, aphids, and snails; treat appropriately.

CAMELLIAS

E. C. (Gene) Snooks

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MAINTAIN a regular watering program during bud development.

TO SPRAY for bud mites or spider mites with kelthane or similar miticide.

TO START or continue to disbud for better blooms, leaving one bud per cluster or one bud per branch for show quality blooms.

TO FERTILIZE with 0-10-10, 2-10-10, or similar

low nitrogen fertilizer for best bloom development.
TO APPLY iron and zinc supplement, if indicated by pale foliage with darker green veins.
TO APPLY gibberellic acid for earlier blooms. Buds should open in about two months.

DAHLIAS

Abe Jansen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CLEAN up old leaves and stalks, preparing for fall and winter.

TO SPRAY to prevent mildew and spider mites.

TO MAINTAIN a regular watering program until the first of October, then cut down watering gradually.

TO FEED with potash to promote good root growth. It also helps to keep plants healthier during the winter.

EPIPHYLLUMS

Epiphyllum Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PROTECT plants from exposure to direct sunlight.

TO SPRAY mist to provide moisture during warm spells and keep stems clean and free of dust. Spraying of foliage occasionally can be beneficial.

TO PREVENT soil from completely drying out.

TO PROTECT new growth from wind damage; stake plants and carefully tie to a trellis.

TO CHECK for snails and slugs; a few granules of "Sluggeta" at the base of the plant are often effective and leave little to no residue.

TO GIVE plants a final feeding for fall - use a balanced fertilizer before they become semi-dormant.

FERNS

Ray Sodomka

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REMOVE dead fronds.

TO PLANT spores of all varieties.

TO PROTECT from hot sun, but give maximum light.

TO WATER and maintain humidity but keep surrounding areas damp.

TO FERTILIZE once with high nitrogen fertilizer.

TO CHECK for aphids, mealy bugs and scale; use Malathion-50.

TO KEEP snails, pillbugs and slugs under control; use methaldehyde granules.

FUCHSIAS

William Selby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PICK off spent blooms and seed pods.

TO MAINTAIN humidity by keeping areas sprayed. Be careful not to overwater, but mist during hot, dry, windy days. It is best to water in the early morning, or in the cool of evening.

TO CONTINUE fertilizing for fall and winter blooms.

TO SPRAY as required for insect control. Be sure to wet the underside of leaves, the hiding place for egg laying.

TO MAKE cuttings while removing leggy growth - use the tender tips. October is a better month to propagate new plants.

TO KEEP cuttings in a cool place for 4 to 6 days; keep moist but not wet or soggy.

GERANIUMS (Pelargoniums)

Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER thoroughly when plants become somewhat dry. Allow the excess water to drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible.

TO CONTINUE feeding with a balanced fertilizer dissolved in water, using less than the recommended strength. Apply as often as necessary to avoid nutritional deficiencies. Long term pellets may be used.

TO CONTINUE pest control and disease prevention, using all products according to the manufacturer's direction.

TO BEGIN pruning of regals, scented and similar types. At least one green leaf should be left on each stem being cut back.

TO MAKE cuttings from the prunings. Shelter cuttings from extreme weather.

TO REMOVE faded flowers and discolored leaves. Keep plants tidy.

TO ROTATE plants on a regular basis in order to keep well-shaped.

IRIS

Iris Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CLEAN beds and discard old fans and debris.

TO DIVIDE and plant clumps of bearded iris.

TO FEED established tall bearded that are not being divided.

TO PLANT beardless iris: Spurias, Siberians, Louisianas and Japanese varieties. Louisianas and Japanese are grown in pots, pools or in swampy conditions.

TO PLANT Dutch iris bulbs in October for spring bloom.

ORCHIDS

Charles Fouquette

NOW IS THE TIME

TO OBSERVE the weather - be prepared for any great changes, it can be hot or windy, or both or turn cold. If shade cloth is up, be prepared to remove it. If weather turns cold, protect plants.

TO CATCH and save rainwater.

TO KEEP phalaenopsis damp but do not over-water. Start increasing light to 1500 foot candles. Feed with high phosphorous fertilizer and let plant cool down to 55° - 58° at night to initiate spikes.

TO LET paphiopedilums dry out a little when and if the days cloud up.

TO BEGIN low nitrogen fertilizer for cymbidiums.

TO WATER and mist cymbidiums during any Santa Ana winds. Maintain humidity, do not let foliage burn.

TO KEEP cattleya flowers staked up.

TO START staking cymbidium flowers in October.

TO WATCH for snails and slugs; see local nursery for latest pest control. Watch for red spiders (they grow and multiply this time of year.) Be sure to spray under leaves, that's where they concentrate. Use a non-petroleum based type of insecticide.

ROSES

Brian Donn

NOW IS THE TIME

TO DO a thorough cleanup, spray for mildew, rust, control of insects and worms. (Funginex is excellent.) **TO CONTROL** mites do a thorough drenching and spray with kelthane.

TO CONTINUE feeding program until mid-October.

TO WATER well during blistering Santa Ana conditions.

TO CLEANUP any debris, especially spent foliage from around the rose bushes.

NATIVES

Jeanine De Hart

NOW IS THE TIME

TO INCREASE watering as days get shorter and cooler. By October, deep watering can be resumed as the root system of the natives grow over the winter.

TO FIND more native plants as nurseries learn how to keep them healthy in cans. The deep root system that makes them so drought tolerant makes it difficult to get them up to size without being badly rootbound. Some can be kept in the cans in the shade with no difficulty, but will perish rapidly in full sun. The black plastic cans transmit a lot of heat when the can is as dry as some natives like to be. If you wish to

leave the can in the sun to get it accustomed to its planting spot, put the entire can in another empty can. This will keep the roots cooler.

TO BE SURE the ground is prepared for planting you do in October.

TO FERTILIZE with a weak feeding, about 1/2 of the recommended dose, for older plants is fine. None for newly planted natives.

TO REMOVE weeds. They rob the soil of valuable nutrients as well as looking bad. Natives cannot compete with weeds.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES

Vincent Lazaneo

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CONTINUE periodic, thorough irrigation to maintain adequate soil moisture until winter rains begin.

TO OPERATE drip irrigation systems until we receive at least two inches of rain to prevent salt injury.

TO PRUNE out dead and severely damaged shoots of deciduous trees before foliage drops.

TO COVER maturing grape clusters with paper bags (poke small holes in the bags for ventilation) to protect maturing fruit from yellow jackets and birds.

TO CHECK on maturity of kiwi fruit. Maturity is measured by a change in seed color from white to brown or black. Pick large fruit first, but harvest before fruit softens.

VEGETABLES

Vincent Lazaneo

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REMOVE warm-season vegetables badly damaged by pests or diseases and those that are past their prime production period.

TO PREPARE soil for planting cool-season vegetables by incorporating composted organic matter and a pre-plant fertilizer high in phosphorous. Begin planting cool-season vegetables: broccoli, brussels sprouts, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, endive, fava beans, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, parsley, peas, potatoes (white), spinach, and turnips.

TO BUY seed of short-day onions like 'Grano', 'Granes', and 'Crystal Wax', as well as garlic cloves to plant in November for bulb production next summer. Onion sets can be planted for a quick crop of green onions but not for bulbs.

TO DIG sweet potatoes before any danger of frost. Be careful not to bruise roots. Dry thoroughly (1-2 weeks), wrap in newspaper and store close to 60°F.



FULLERTON ARBORETUM

by BETTY NEWTON

FULLERTON ARBORETUM IS ABOUT twenty minutes north of Disneyland traveling I-5 and Highway 57. It's likely that you have heard of this public garden but not visited.

Two years ago I visited for the first time. It happened to be on a special day and children, their parents and grandparents were streaming in from the parking lot. The entry was inviting with tall evergreen trees and a stream. A new-to-me ground cover, tiny foliaged *Kunzea pomifera*, was labeled and growing on a slope beside the path. Around a corner was a splendid planting that included purple Mexican bush sage and yellow *Bulbine caulescens*, blooming together.

I followed another path into the heavily stocked plant sale area. It seems Fall Arborfest here marks the after-summer reopening of the arboretum's sales area and has many special features. I quickly relearned that each arboretum and nursery's stock is different. Fullerton's plants were both a treat and an education.

One gallon summer hollies first caught my eye. (Those are the large shrubs that strongly resembles manzanita.) The ten dollar price made me waiver and finally take the plant out of my little red wagon. I brought home, however, an adorable miniature sea lavender. This one grows three-inch wide leaf rosettes and ten-inch airy flower stalks. I also bought a shrub baleria that blooms with one inch purple, jewel-like flowers in the fall.

I photographed *Swainsona galegifolia*. The label said it grows to 4 feet. This shrub has pink, pea-like flowers,

and leaflets that catch the eye as they change from gray to green and finally to yellow-green.

I went off to explore after securing my purchases. The arboretum has many interesting plants and areas. There were photogenic spots between the community gardens, subtropical fruit tree grove, natives slope, a dry palms area, and a collection of ficus trees and other tropicals near a large pond.

It was the festive atmosphere of the Arborfest that made the day. Girls dressed in red and white period dress with parasols staffed Heritage House, the on-site old doctor's office and residence. A young girl scout troop circled and played a singing game near the perennials flower beds in front.

On the grass under trees, garden groups from throughout Los Angeles offered plants and information. Woven, decorated baskets and other handcrafted gifts were available. I heard one salesperson say, "Yes, these orchids were drought resistant. They didn't need water every day."

Nearby kids were climbing on hay bales, taking a hayride and getting their faces painted. Hot dogs, brownies and lemonade were for sale.

Fullerton Arboretum will hold their annual Arborfest this year Saturday and Sunday, October 2 and 3, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Between the farm animals, scarecrow contest, decorated pumpkins, and plants, I know that whole families will have a great time. □

BETTY NEWTON is a garden writer and she teaches classes on gardening at Foothills Education Center. Picture by author.

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST NURSERY

by PAUL DeMARTINI

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST NURSERY IS a relative newcomer as a retail nursery. It is an outgrowth of the interests and activities of R. Mitchel Beauchamp. Some readers may recognize him as the author of *A Flora of San Diego County, California*, a compendium and taxonomy of all the flora native to San Diego County. For the most part the nursery has been oriented to the wholesale market, particularly the ongoing demand for native plant materials for revegetation projects. Recently, Mr. Beauchamp has expanded the offering to include subjects that would be more appropriate for a garden setting.

"Our plant nursery offers a very wide range of plants and is unlike any nursery you've ever seen before." This statement keynotes the preface to the catalogue for Pacific Southwest Nursery. For those who have been searching for the rare and unusual, a perusal of their catalogues will provide a good read. It is important to note that there are two catalogues: catalogue A pertains to California native and exotic plants and catalogue B details tropical plants that could be used as indoor plants or outdoors under special circumstances.

No other nursery in San Diego County offers a broader selection of native plant material than is found in catalogue A. Each entry includes noteworthy characteristics of the plant material and some comments on cultural requirements. Among the more well-known natives are the *Fremontodendron* (flannel bush), *Romneya coulteri* (matilija poppy), *Salvia clevelandii* (cleveland sage), as well as *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (toyon). This is complemented by a broad selection of exotics chosen for their flowering qualities, among them several daturas and abutilons are offered. The plant materials are mostly

available in 1 gallon, sometimes in 5 gallon and occasionally in 15 gallon sizes.

The B catalogue is described as "a large selection of indoor plants, involving gesneriads, begonias, passionflower vines, insectivorous plants and other tender tropical plants." There are possibly over 150 begonia selections, encompassing dwarf cane-like begonias, shrub-like begonias, rhizomatous begonias, rex begonias and more. Other well-represented genera include: *Gloxinia*, *Kohleria*, *Columnnea*, *Sinningia*, *Acalypha*, *Gardenia* and the list goes on. There is no doubt that Pacific Southwest Nursery is amply prepared to broaden your horticultural horizons.

There are two major reasons for the reader to order the two catalogues available. One is that the nursery is located on Otay Mesa, at the Mexican border, and would be an hour or more ride for many San Diego gardeners. The other is that the nursery is long on enthusiasm but short on staff, so it would be well to study the catalogues and telephone in advance to make sure the desired plant material is available.

Although some retail space has been set aside for the B catalogue materials, the catalogue is mainly oriented toward a mail order clientele. For plant materials offered under the A catalogue there is a design and installation as well as delivery service available.

The catalogues are \$3.00 each. See the nursery advertisement on page 158 for further information on address and telephone number. □

PAUL DeMARTINI is a SDFA Director. He owns a landscape design business in the San Diego area.

SDFA BASKET-CRAFT & FLOWER ARRANGING CLASSES

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DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB

FINDING A NICHE for member's talents within their large slate of activities is one of the foremost goals of the Dos Valles Garden Club. Over one hundred men and women participate and support the club's objectives: to promote and develop interest in horticulture, gardening, floral and landscape design, civic beautification, junior gardening, plant and bird life, and conservation of natural resources and the natural beauty of the Valley Center area. The club started in 1954 when residents of Valley Center and Pauma Valley, both located in the northern inland area of San Diego County, decided to share their interest in gardening by forming the garden club. Members in Pauma Valley later established their club, so Dos Valles Club serves just Valley Center and the surrounding communities.

The members of the club consider the annual Spring Flower Show as their biggest event. One of the sections of the show that gives the club great satisfaction is the junior gardener section. The entrants are all the club's own Dos Valles Ninos. The Ninos are twenty-five children from pre-school through sixth grade. Adult club members serve as counselors. The juniors have had such projects as design workshops, planting wildflowers in the park, horticulture and oceanography studies. They have won First Place in the state in the CGCI, Inc. competitions for their achievements for the last two years.

The *Fall Home Tour* is their biggest fund-raiser. This year it will be held on October 23 from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Three interesting, unique, custom, newer homes are open for the tour in the Valley Center community. The tour starts at the community center where an accompanying boutique and bake sale is held.

The club shares its financial success with the community. Last year it donated over \$2000 to worthy recipients such as the Wild Animal Park, Valley Center Community Services District for Adams Park, CGCI Scholarship Fund, Quail Botanical Gardens, National Peace Gardens, Friends of the Library, and a \$500 scholarship to a graduating Valley Center High School student who planned to pursue a career in ornamental horticulture. These contributions are in addition to regular support of CGCI, Inc. projects such as the Bald Eagle Project, Penny Pines project for the Cleveland National Forest, and World Gardening.

Dos Valles Garden Club currently meets in the Valley Center Community Hall on the second Tuesday from September to June. Meetings start at 12:30 p.m. All interested gardeners are invited to attend.

HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

INTEREST IN ONE of America's most popular house plants led to the founding of the Heartland African Violet Society. This active club was founded in approximately 1977 by Audrey Buchanan and others who wanted to study the African violet near their homes in the El Cajon area, rather than meeting in Balboa Park. Audrey was a famous hybridizer who specialized in miniatures - African violets less than four inches in diameter. Many members paid tribute to the late Audrey with the opinion that her enthusiasm and dedication added significant enjoyment to the activities of the club.

The goal of the club is to promote the exploration, development and knowledge of raising African violets. They also have the mission of maintaining the named cultivars of the species. Many African violets are produced for the commercial marketplace, but not all are named and the original strain is not necessarily protected.

Heartland African Violet Society has two big events every year: their Spring and Fall Show. Their *Fall Show* will be held Saturday, September 18 from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Sunday, September 19 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. It will be held in room 101 in the Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Shows consist of displays of specimen African violets and related plants. There is also a sales table at which plants propagated from those on display are sold. Also for sale are gloxinia, episcia and anything related to the African violet such as the national publication, the African Violet Magazine.

Monthly meetings consist of programs on raising, trimming and repotting, slide shows on varieties and pests, guest speakers and a social hour including refreshments. They meet on the third Tuesday of every month at 7:00 p.m. at Wells Park Center in El Cajon. Dues are \$3.00 a year. Anyone interested is welcome to attend. □

SUSAN FOX interviews the presidents of the clubs and societies for information on their organization for this feature in CALIFORNIA GARDEN. Because of the activities of these organizations, many of the best horticultural features of the area are developed and maintained.

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MIKE WILLIAMS



Book Reviews

THE WARD LOCK BOOK OF ORCHID GROWING

Black, Peter McKenzie

London, Ward Lock, U.S. Distributor: Sterling Publishing, New York, 1992, 160 pages, 94 color photos, 14 b&w photos, 7½" x 9¾", softcover, \$17.95

The 94 species of orchids covered in this book are among the easier for the amateur grower to cultivate and care for. Characteristics of the orchid family (Orchidaceae) and general horticulture are explained for the orchid hobbyist. The techniques for cultivating orchids are covered and illustrated.

There is a full-color section of hardy orchids with a description of their origins, flowering seasons and scientific names. Specific growing tips are included. This is a colorful how-to book to be used in successful growing efforts.

Reviewed by D. Gale

THE ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ORCHIDS

Pridgeon, Alec, editor

Portland, Timber Press, 1992, 304 pages, 1,000 color photos, 20 b&w photos, 9½" x 12½", hardcover, \$39.95

The orchid enthusiast as well as the casual flower fancier would find this volume helpful in identifying many best known orchid species. The introduction gives an overview for understanding these beautiful flowers, including habitats, hybrids, cultivation and conservation.

The alphabetical section includes many photographs and descriptions as well as currently accepted names and synonyms for over 1,000 species and hybrids.

Beginners and professional orchid growers will find help here in identifying orchids in collections or in the field.

Reviewed by D. Gale

THE JEPSON MANUAL, HIGHER PLANTS OF CALIFORNIA

Hickman, James C.

Berkeley, University of California Press, 1993, 1417 pages, 400 line drawings, 8½" x 11", hardcover, \$65.00

All California native plant enthusiasts should definitely have a copy of this updated, authoritative manual on California flora. There are numerous changes in scientific

names derived from sophisticated botanical investigations by many contributing botanists.

This manual includes fine descriptions of 173 families, 1,222 genera, 5,862 species, and 1,169 sub-species or varieties of California native, endemic and naturalized alien plants. Forty pages of scientific name changes, appearing in an appendix, provide a cross reference from names used in previously accepted publications such as Jepson, Munz and CNPS. A considerable amount of relearning of botanical names is certainly in store for current users of California native plant books.

California floristic provinces shown inside the front and back cover of the new Jepson Manual are indicated in the individual plant descriptions, as well as 24 climatic zones adapted from the Sunset Western Garden Book system. This updated Jepson Manual also provides much new and useful information such as: commonness or rarity, toxicity or weediness problems, any special protection accorded by California or Federal law, horticultural potential, cultivars available in the trade, special care needed in garden use, tolerance of summer water and/or irrigation requirements, soil type preferred, and whether the plant does best in sun or shade.

The book includes a botanical key to California plant families as well as numerous clear line drawings throughout the text and in the glossary. Some background in botany and/or horticulture is certainly helpful to the user of this manual. It is definitely a "Botany" book, not a book with colored pictures to be perused. The index lists plants cross referenced by common name as well as by scientific name.

This manual is a reasonably priced book for its content. It is highly recommended for its updated, expanded, and specialized information usable to a wide range of people.

Reviewed by Dorcas Utter

THE OLD ROSE ADVISOR

Dickerson, Brent C.

Timber Press, Portland, 1992, 400 pages, 89 pages of colored plates, 8¾" x 11", hardcover, \$69.95

This is a wonderfully detailed compilation of information on reblooming "old roses" (roses developed "of old"). It is a distillation of opinions and impressions from the writings mainly between 1790 and 1920. Shorter quotes are included from publications through the 1980's. The major cultivars may have over 20 quotations that can be interesting because of the differences in the color adjectives especially. Cultivars in the supplement to each chapter may be described in one phrase.

The roses covered are divided into nine groups: Damask Perpetuals, Chinas, Teas, Bourbons, Noisettes and Climbers, Polyanthas and three chapters on hybrids.

The major coverage is given to Hybrid Perpetuals. Included is information about nineteenth century hybridizers and growers that is generally unavailable.

There are 274 full-color plates from the copy of the 1877-1914 *Journal des Roses* in the collection of the UC Berkeley Library.

Anyone interested in "old roses" will appreciate the tremendous amount of research made available in this one volume.

Reviewed by SDFA Librarians

HERBS FOR ALL SEASONS

Hemphill, Rosemary

New York, Penguin Books USA, 1993, 200 pages, 94 b&w illustrations, 30 color illustrations, 5 1/4" x 6 1/4", softcover, \$15.95

This book is a classic, fully and pleasantly researched and a joy to read. It has full information about planting, propagation, harvest, ancient use and lore, and culinary and medicinal usage of forty-six herbs.

It includes don'ts as well as the useful do's, and the cautions were as interesting as the normal usages. The organization is based on herbal usage throughout the year, rather than alphabetically.

The author shows her English background, and the book is true to her name, Rosemary. It will be remembered as a standard for herbal reference and use through the years.

Reviewed by L.K.Lundquist

LITTLE HERB GARDEN

Brennan, Georgeanne & Luebbermann, Mimi

San Francisco, Chronicle Books, 1993, 96 pages, 70 color photos, 9" x 8", softcover, \$12.95

This quick read, witty book highlights twenty-three herbs and utilizes ignorance as its basis for learning! The writers began their herb gardens with literary and historic knowledge but admit total garden illiteracy. You learn from their mistakes. I found this approach both amusing and refreshing. It encourages the most hesitant herbal novice to attempt a variety of container and ground plantings. This is a how-to book with recipe treats and an unusual format.

It would be a good, entertaining resource for the beginning herbalist and novice culinary adventurer. The authors accomplished what they set out to do - encourage herbalists. It's a happy gift idea.

Some recommendations are not applicable to San Diego growing conditions.

Reviewed by L.K.Lundquist

THE ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO CACTI

Slaba, Rudolf

New York, Sterling Publishing Co., 1992, 224 pages, 120 b&w illustrations, 200 color illustrations, 6" x 8 1/2", hardcover, \$19.95

If you are intrigued by the startling contrast of the smoky-green plants with the vibrantly delicate flowers, the dust jacket will entice you to pick up this book.

The chapter titled "Main Tasks of the Cactus Grower" is excellent for beginning growers and one that the seasoned gardener will use as a reminder.

The story is all here, from their origins and distribution around the world to the fascinating detail that is peculiar to cacti alone in the plant kingdom. You will explore a rich panorama of plants that will not only instruct, but amaze you. Because cactus perform so well in a gloriously blooming manner, it is easy to neglect them without feeling guilty. Their response is so great with a regular schedule of watering and repotting, the rewards, too, will be great.

This reviewer has seen several home gardens that concentrated mainly on cactus. With the use of individual red clay pots they make an impressive look of the Southwest to enjoy and share.

This book is a 'must' for the cactus grower.

Reviewed by Jo Rathmann

RAISING WITH THE MOON

Pyle, Jack R. & Reese, Taylor

Asheboro, N.C., Down Home Press, 1993, 147 pages, 5 b&w illustrations, 6" x 9", softcover, \$13.95

The authors of this book are homesteaders in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina, and so they speak with the authority of practical experience. They say that the influence of the moon and of the lunar astrological signs can be used to practice "sign-gardening." They include in their easy-to-read text some straightforward experiments to prove their premise. They discuss most aspects of gardening and list the best phases and signs for each process, so that natural energies are used to make the most of Nature's bounty. They develop their theme further in order to advocate the best times for other activities such as food preservation, fishing, cooking, getting a haircut, having surgery and going to the dentist.

One of the most useful chapters is called "Natural Pest Control." It urges the use of repellents instead of poisons. For example, ground up marigold in water will fight aphids, and a batch of bean beetles, mixed with water in a blender, will make a toxin antitoxin to keep bean plants healthy. There is a list of repellents at the end of this section. Southern California gardeners will need to be selective in using the advice in order to adapt to the climate and environment of the region.

The book is clearly the product of years of study and experimentation. It merits a place in any collection of books on gardening, and it is sure to be welcomed by regular users of almanacs.

Reviewed by Elsie Topham

SAN DIEGO FLORAL TOURS

HELEN GAGLIARDI, CHAIRMAN

J. PAUL GETTY MUSEUM WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1993

A visit to the GETTY MUSEUM in Malibu is both a delight and a dilemma. You are delighted when you receive one of the limited reservations. Your dilemma, once you arrive, is whether to enjoy the gardens outside, the exhibits inside, or to marvel at the building itself. The museum and the gardens are a re-creation of an ancient Roman villa that was completely buried in 79 A.D. when Mt. Vesuvius erupted.

Mr. Getty collected many of the great art treasures of Europe - from Greek and Roman antiquities to masterpieces of Rubens, Rembrandt, Goya, etc. The decorative arts of furniture, silver and carpets have not been neglected. It will be a truly magical experience.

Lunch will precede our 1:30 arrival and, time permitting, we will add a surprise visit to a quiet, peaceful garden. This comforting garden can be an excellent contrast and help to keep us in touch with the real world.

LUNCH IS INCLUDED

BUS TRIP

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1993
J.PAUL GETTY MUSEUM
Lunch Included

- \$33.50 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
- \$36.50 Non-members & affiliate members

Checks payable to: San Diego Floral Association
Mail to: San Diego Floral Association
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego CA 92101-1619

Please include stamped self-addressed envelope

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ADDRESS

CITY ZIP

PICKUP:

- Red Lobster park & ride lot, Grossmont Ctr.La Mesa 7 a.m.
- Fashion Valley SW corner near Penney's 7:30 a.m.
- Hadley's off I-5, Palomar Airport Road 8:15 a.m.

JAPANESE GARDEN - BUDDHIST TEMPLE TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1993

You do not have to travel to Asia to visit exotic spots. In Japan, each garden is different and has unique features. At the famous Earl Burns Japanese Garden at UC Long Beach you will see a tranquil lake explode into a golden froth. This is only one feature in this well-tended garden; immaculate paths wander across bridges, through manicured shrubbery and bypass graceful trees. It is a delightful experience.

We will return to the Chart House for lunch. (We enjoyed a festive holiday meal there last December.)

The afternoon will be spent at another exotic spot. High on a hill in Hacienda Heights sits a humongous Buddhist Temple with its golden roof gleaming in the sun. Guides will explain the symbolism of the opulent contents. A Chinese garden is different from our Western concepts.

This trip is truly an experience in a different culture - and only found in Southern California.

LUNCH IS INCLUDED

BUS TRIP
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1993
JAPANESE GARDEN-BUDDHIST TEMPLE
Lunch Included

- \$37.50 Members (who pay dues to SDFA)
- \$40.00 Non-members & affiliate members

Checks payable to: San Diego Floral Association
Mail to: San Diego Floral Association
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park
San Diego CA 92101-1619

Please include stamped self-addressed envelope

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(619) 232-5762

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1993-1994

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April 19, June 14
5:45 p.m.
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Balboa Park, San Diego

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Encinitas CA 92024-2935

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GARDEN CLUBS:

BERNARDO GARDENER'S CLUB

Mrs. Maxine Schimmel 451-3482

18193 Calle Estepona

San Diego CA 92128-1580

3rd Thu - 1:30 pm, Joslyn Senior Center,

Rancho Bernardo

BRIDGE AND BAY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Toni Hoppe 435-5669

741 Cabrillo Avenue

Coronado CA 92118-2915

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Amos Cargal (Bea) 427-3184

267 Oxford Street

Chula Vista CA 91911-3352

3rd Wed - 1:00 pm, Rohr Park Manor, Bonita

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Pres: Mrs. Pat Starr 435-3849

966 I Avenue

Coronado CA 92118-2450

CROWN GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. John M. Andersen 435-9041

952 I Avenue

Coronado CA 92118-2450

4th Thu - 9:30 am, Coronado Library

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Betty Gilliam 749-0039

P. O. Box 802

Valley Center CA 92082-0802

2nd Tue - 12:30 pm, Valley Center Com. Hall

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Marty Peterson 743-3832

1140 Conway Drive

Escondido CA 92027-1467

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mr. Wilford Gower 723-7164

913 Ridge Heights

Fallbrook CA 92028-4022

FLEURS DE LEAGUE GARDEN CLUB

Chr: Mrs. Electa Black 454-7575

2469 Avenida de la Playa

La Jolla CA 92037-3204

2nd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

GROSSEONTZ GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Dolores Smith 464-2457

7443 Orien Avenue

La Mesa CA 91941-7730

2nd Mon - 9:30 am, 4975 Memorial Drive,

La Mesa

LA JOLLA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Marcia Wilcox 298-0559

653 Carla Way

La Jolla CA 92037-8013

3rd Tue - 1:30 pm, L.J.Lutheran Church

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Esther Schmidt 561-0867

15614 Hawley Court

El Cajon CA 92021-2534

3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Lakeside Rec. Center

LAS JARDINERAS

Pres: Mrs. Jean S. Cunningham

1222 Fleet Drive

San Diego CA 92106-2004

3rd Mon - 10:30 am, Home of Members

MIRACOSTA HORTICULTURE CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Raymond Amos 724-3136

508 Hutchinson Street

Vista, CA 92084-1408

3rd Sat - 1:00 pm, Miracosta Community

College, Horticulture Building #T8

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Dale S. Munda 272-9727

1544 Oliver Avenue

San Diego CA 92109-5321

2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Recreation Center

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Dir: Mrs. L.L. Cottingham (Nancy) 222-4616

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CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. W. Cross (Marilyn) 226-6441
 851 Cordova Street
 San Diego CA 92107-4252
 2nd Wed - 10:00 am, Westminster Presby
 Church

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Maxine Tudor 451-1064
 P. O. Box 27
 Poway CA 92064-5259

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mr. Harold Sexton
 Hort Chrm: Mrs. Shirley Arms

P. O. Box 483
 Rancho Santa Fe CA 92067-0483

2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Garden Club

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Art Kuehn 582-0230
 5110 Leicester Way

San Diego CA 92120-1242

4th Tue - 9:30 am, Home of Members

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mrs. Grant S. Baze 756-3443
 P. O. Box 541

Rancho Santa Fe CA 92067-0541

4th Wed - 9:30 am, Quail Bot. Gardens

THE VILLAGE GARDEN CLUB OF LA JOLLA

Pres: Mrs. W. Keith Garrick (Pat) 287-0282
 6252 Lance Place

San Diego CA 92120-3713

4th Thu - 1:00 pm, United Methodist Church

THE VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Mr. William Winters 727-5505
 3030 Winters Hill

Vista CA 92084-6570

1st Fri - 12:00 pm, Vista Senior Center

IKEBANA SCHOOLS

ICHIYO SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Haruko Crawford 660-2046
 10411 San Carlos Drive

Spring Valley CA 91978-1034

IKEBANA INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER 119

Pres: Rose Itano 457-4626
 8588 Prestwick Drive

La Jolla CA 92037-2048

4th Wed - 10:00 am, Casa del Prado

IKENOBOKA CHAPTER OF SAN DIEGO

Pres: Mrs. Charles Oehler 278-5689
 2822 Walker Drive

San Diego CA 92123-3056

OHARA SCHOOL OF IKEBANA

LA JOLLA CHAPTER

Pres: Mrs. Michiko Yoshida 673-8313
 14154 Capewood Lane

San Diego CA 92128-4209

2nd Tues - 10:00 am

PLANT SOCIETIES:

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BALBOA PARK AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Leonard C. King 298-3754
 3327 28th Street

San Diego CA 92104-4524

4th Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

HEARTLAND AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

Pres: Lois Cornish 427-3966
 993 Helix Avenue
 Chula Vista CA 91911-2309

3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Wells Park Ctr, El Cajon

SAN DIEGO DAYTIME

AFRICAN VIOLET SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Toni Baker 582-7516
 6475 50th Street
 San Diego CA 92120-2709

2nd Mon - 1:00 pm, Christ United Methodist Church

BAMBOO

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY

Sec: George Shor 453-0334
 2655 Ellentown Road
 La Jolla, CA 92037-1147

BEGONIA

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Crystal Zook 226-6667
 526 San Elijo Street
 San Diego CA 92106-3448

2nd Tue - 10:30 am, Home of Members

PALOMAR BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Eleanor Calkins 746-4743
 910 Fern Street
 Escondido CA 92027-1708

SAN MIGUEL BRANCH

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. T.M. O'Reilly (Thelma) 670-0830
 10942 Sunray Place
 La Mesa CA 91941-7241

Last Sat - 10:30 am, Home of Members

BONSAI

SAN DIEGO BONSAI CLUB, INC.

Pres: Kora Dalager 222-9835
 P. O. Box 40037
 San Diego CA 92164-0037

2nd Sun - 1:00 pm, Casa del Prado

CACTUS & SUCCULENT

PALOMAR CACTUS AND SUCCULENT

SOCIETY

Pres: Eleanor Hewitt 753-3651
 P. O. Box 840
 Escondido CA 92033-0840

4th Sat - 12:45 pm, Joslyn Sr Ctr, Escondido

SAN DIEGO CACTUS AND

SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Joseph Betzler 239-0804
 1168 23rd Street
 San Diego CA 92102-1918

2nd Sat - 1:30 pm, Casa del Prado

CAMELLIA

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Beth Kalal 435-1989
 560 H Avenue
 Coronado CA 92118-1624

3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

DAHLIA

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY

Pres: Gerald Lohmann 279-5135
 6616 Rockglen Avenue
 San Diego CA 92111-4108
 4th Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

EPiphyllum

SAN DIEGO EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Margaret Pethley 484-4189
 14426 Calle Neubaldo
 San Diego CA 92129-3811
 2nd Wed - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

fern

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY

Pres: Robin Halley 454-2234
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 La Jolla CA 92037-3710
 3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

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Pres: Paul Taylor 656-0632
 1298 Raven Avenue
 Chula Vista CA 91911-3814
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GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY

Pres: Mrs. Gladys Ford 286-3976
 5942 Alta Mesa Way
 San Diego CA 92115-6102
 2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

HERB

THE HERB SOCIETY OF S. D. COUNTY

Pres: Kathleen Delancey 746-5038
 3502 Lomas Serenes Drive
 Escondido CA 92020-7907

HOYA

SAN DIEGO HOYA GROUP

c/o: Harriette Schapiro 273-4267
 5217 Cassandra Lane
 San Diego CA 92109-1314
 North County 432-8640

IRIS

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES

IRIS SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Walter McNeil 483-5144
 4486 Ute Drive
 San Diego CA 92117-5855

IVY

THE AMERICAN IVY SOCIETY

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Johnny Stellini 233-4338
 2775 A Street #C
 San Diego, CA 92102-1043
 1st Mon - Casa del Prado

CLUB AND PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES (CONTINUED)

ORCHID

CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC. SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH

Pres: Craig Johnson 721-5547

1972 Ivy Road

Oceanside, CA 92054-5677

3rd Wed - 7:30 pm, Carlsbad Woman's Club

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

Pres: Mr. Robert W. Marlin, Sr. 753-6952

310 Seeman Drive

Encinitas CA 92024-2840

1st Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

ORGANIC

BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Ernest Burley 479-9838

6500 San Miguel Road

Bonita CA 91902-2934

3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Bonita Valley Baptist Church

ROSE

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Pat Keating 459-5084

1459 La Jolla Rancho Road

La Jolla CA 92037-7435

3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

TREES

PEOPLE FOR TREES

Pres: Curt Lutz

932 H Avenue

Coronado CA 92118-2524

WATER GARDEN

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN

SOCIETY

Contact: Walter Pagels 582-5408

6073 Lancaster Drive

San Diego CA 92120-4536

Organizational meeting: Sunday, Sept. 12, 1993

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES:

CLASSIC GARDENS 459-0316

P. O. Box 2711

La Jolla CA 92038-2711

MASTER LANDSCAPE SERVICES, INC.

Robert Mayberry/Gary Rodriguez 296-9687

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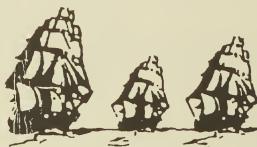
4040 Mars Way

La Mesa CA 91941-7248

AFFILIATES: Send changes to: Lynn Beyerle, Affiliates Editor *California Garden*, Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park, San Diego CA 92101-1619. Call 232-5762. Deadline for Nov-Dec issue: Sep 15, 1993.

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R. Barry Lewis
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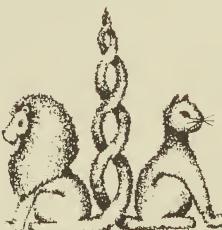
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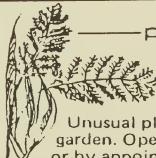
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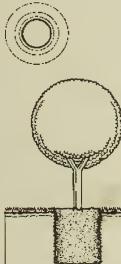
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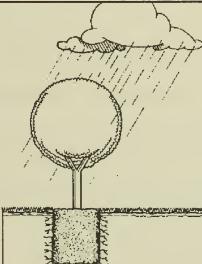
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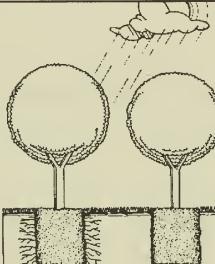
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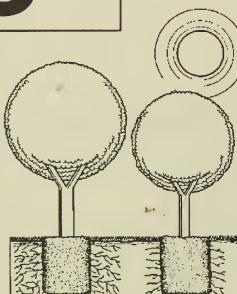
Fall-planted



Fall-planted



Spring-planted



Fall-planted



Spring-planted

FALL - Cooling air
Roots begin growth in soil still warm
from heat of summer.

WINTER - Cold air, short days
Minimal top growth. Soil is cold and has
lots of moisture. Roots continue slow
growth using plant's stored food.

EARLY SPRING - Warming air
Top growth beginning on both plants.
Soil is cold. Fall planted roots continue
to grow, while spring planted roots slowly
start growth.

LATE SPRING - Warm air, growth
surge. Tree planted in fall was ready for
surge of spring top growth as larger root
system supplies maximum needs for water
and nutrients. Smaller roots on spring
planted tree means tree is not ready for full
surge of new growth.

In our area, fall is the ideal time to plant trees, shrubs, lawns and bulbs for a number of reasons.

- Cooler temperatures reduce the strain on newly planted material and on you as you work outdoors.
- The winter rains will reduce your watering tasks.
- Material planted now has two seasons to become established and ready to add color to your garden.
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- Bulbs planted this fall will assure you of glorious color in the garden come spring.

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